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September 28, 1996

Patent and Trademark Office
United States Dept. of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20231
U. S. A

Att: Mr. Gail Huyes
Mr. Junghoon Ken Oh

Gentlemen:

U. S. Patent Application# 08/330,573

Regarding the above patent application, I have received your EXAMINER INTERVIEW SUMMARY RECORD and a questionnaire from Mr. J. K. Oh of September 26, 1996 through Kanesaka & Takeuchi, and started to prepare the response. However, it is not possible for me to do it to reach you on or before October 3 because of my pre-scheduled tasks, and I would like to ask you to allow me to dispatch my response on October 6 which will reach you in 3-4 days by Int'l Express P.O. Mail.

The following documents are enclosed with this letter, for your information, with the purpose of showing the matter related to the

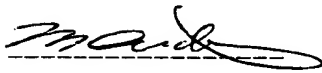
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above patent application, for the case that such kind of questions may arise.

- (1) Differences between the conventional method and the invention method
- (2) A translation of the priority documents of my patent application in Japan which has the details in explaining the procedures to determine the unique word in the dictionary.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Mitsuhiro Aida', written over a horizontal dashed line.

Mitsuhiro Aida
Applicant

cc Kanesaka & Takeuchi

【Name of document】	Patent application
【Applicant ref. #】	93-102
【Filing date】	August 31, 1993
【Addressee】	Commissioner, Patent Office
【Int. Cl.】	G06F 15/20
【Name of invention】	Text Input Device
【Number of claim】	1
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 【A list of documents attached】
 【Name of document】 Specifications
 【Name of document】 Drawing
 【Name of document】 Abstract

【Applicant】
 【Postal code】 0471-58-0684
 【Name of document】 Specifications
 【Name of invention】 Text input device
 【Claims】

【Claim#1】

Text input device comprises;
 input means to input a character
 information;

dictionary means to have a plural number
 of words consisting of a unique line of
 text, original word and relevant words
 information;

means for determining said unique word
 in said dictionary which is unique and
 which has the same leading part as said
 data input from said input means;

means for selecting a desired word among
 said relevant words if said unique word
 determined by said means for determining
 said unique word has said relevant words
 in said dictionary;

output means for outputting said unique

word which was determined by said means for determining said unique word, or, outputting said desired word which was selected by said means for selecting said desired word among said relevant words;

control means to control all said means.
【Detailed description of the present invention】

【0001】

【Field of the invention】

The present invention relates to the text input device to lower the burden of text input for the information processing device or communication control device.

【0002】

【Conventional technology】

As one of the text input method, the conventional system utilizes an abbreviation or a shorthand. For example, it has a dictionary with a plural number of words to compare with an input data. If it is equal, the word data corresponding to the input data is supplemented from the dictionary and input burden is lowered.

【0003】

【Background of the invention】

However, in case of above mentioned method, it is necessary to remember an abbreviated word and activate the function to find a desired word by the corresponding key indicating that it is the abbreviation.

【0004】

This invention utilizes a dictionary with a unique line of text and its relevant words information and if the user does in a usual manner of text input, the device looks up the unique word in the dictionary and supplements remaining part. Accordingly, this function does not rely

on the user's capability, does not affect a natural input manner, and provides a highly efficient text input device.

【0005】

【A means to solve a problem】

The text input device comprises;
a means of determining a unique line of text with the same leading part as the data input being inputted via input means in the dictionary, collating the data input with the dictionary words consisting of a unique line of text and its relevant words information;
a means of selecting a desired word on the display, if the unique word has relevant words in the dictionary;
a means of outputting the unique word which was determined by the means of determining the unique word, or which was selected by the means of selecting the desired word among relevant words on the display.

【0006】

【Function】

This text input device, at the time of each character input, adds an input character to the end of a line of text, looks up in a dictionary by comparing the line of text with the characters of words in the dictionary, and tests if there is the unique word which includes the line of text, in the dictionary. If the unique word exists, no more data input is necessary.
If the unique word has relevant words in the dictionary, a desired word can be selected among them on the display and higher input performance can be expected.

【0007】

【Example of embodiment】

Fig. 1 shows a block diagram of one example of this invention, text input device. In Fig. 1, text input device has a display unit 1 to show an input data and the results of editing, an input unit 2 with a keyboard or a reader to input a character information, a dictionary unit 3 consisting of a Read Only Memory or Random Access Memory, a control unit 4 to control display unit 1, input unit 2, dictionary unit 3 and so forth, and a memory unit 5 using RAM etc to store the control program and input text.

【0008】

Fig. 2 shows a flowchart to explain the function of embodiment. The function of this device is explained by this flowchart.

【0009】

F001, at the beginning, initializes the contents of program counters, flags, and work area. Next F002 inputs a text, character by character.

【0010】

F003 tests if the input data is an END code. If YES, the step goes to F004 to terminate and halts. If NO, the step goes to F005.

【0011】

F005 tests if the input data is a character code or not. If it is the code other than the character, the step goes to F009. In case of the character code, the step goes to F006 to display the input character. And, the input data is added to the end of a string of input characters to form a new string of characters at F007. Then, the step goes to F008 to test the end flag.

【0012】

F008 tests the end flag to know if the words to retrieve still exist in the dictionary.

If ON, it means that there is no more word to search a unique word including a string of input characters in the dictionary, and the step goes back to the input process at F002.

If the end flag is OFF which means that there may still be some words to retrieve in the dictionary, the step goes to F012 that is the subprogram of dictionary search.

【0013】

Jumping here from F005, F009 tests input data at the step of F002, and the step goes back to F002, if it is other than a separator code.

【0014】

If the test result at F009 was the separator code, the step goes to F010 and terminates the input of word that means the process to terminate the word including the addition of input character to the edit area of data input, and goes back to F002 after clearing the contents of the dictionary control information and flags at F011.

【0015】

Jumping here from F008, F012 looks up in the dictionary using a string of input characters. Its search procedure is explained at F035 and followings. Then, the step goes to F013.

【0016】

F013 tests if an abort flag is ON or OFF, as the result of dictionary search at F012. If ON, the step goes to F014 for the abort procedure (interrupt-

tion) and goes back to F002.
If OFF, the step goes to next F015.

【0017】

F015 tests the flag of "Unique word/phrase exists" which indicates if there is the unique word/phrase which includes data input, in the dictionary. If ON, the step goes to F019. If OFF, the step goes to F016.

【0018】

F016 determines if "No corresponding word/phrase" flag is ON or OFF. If ON, the step goes to F017, clears the contents of dictionary control information and flag, turn on the end flag, and goes back to F002.

In case of OFF, the step goes to F018, updates the contents of dictionary control information for the continued retrieval procedure afterwards, and goes back to F002.

【0019】

Branching here from F015, F019 displays the original word/phrase which is the unique word/phrase determined, and goes to F020.

【0020】

F020 tests if there are relevant words. If YES, the step goes to F021 in which relevant words are displayed and goes to F022. If No, the step goes to next F022.

【0021】

F022 accepts an input of selection code to select a desired word among the original word and relevant words on the display.

【0022】

F023 tests if the input data is a SPACE code. If so, the step goes to F024 and determines the original word already

shown on the display, and next F025 erases the words other than the original word and goes back to F002. If the input data is not the SPACE code, the step goes to F026.

【0023】

F026 tests if the input data is ESC code or not. In case of ESC code, the step goes to F027, erases all relevant information to supplement, and goes back to F002. If it is not ESC code, the step goes to F028.

【0024】

At F028, it is tested if the input is right direction ARROW code or not. If YES, the step goes to F029 to move cursor position right to advance one word, and goes back F022. If the cursor was positioned at the right most position of words on the display, no cursor movement takes place. If it is not right ARROW, the step goes to F030.

【0025】

F030 tests if the input is left direction ARROW code. If it is left ARROW, the step goes to F031, moves cursor position left one word/phrase, and goes back to F022. If the cursor was at the leftmost position of words/phrases on the display, the cursor position does not move. If it is not left ARROW, the step goes to F032.

【0026】

F032 tests if it is a TAB code. In case of the TAB code, the step goes to F033 in which cursor moves right one word/phrase, and the step goes back to F022. If the cursor was already at the rightmost position of the words/phrases on the

display, cursor moves to the left most position of the word/phrase on the display. If it is not the TAB code, the step goes to F034A.

【0027】

F034A tests if it is a ENTER key. In case of the ENTER key, the step goes to F034B, determines the word/phrase at the current cursor position on the display, erases words/phrases other than which was determined to supplement and the step goes back to F002. If it is not the ENTER key, the step goes back to F022 to input again.

【0028】

Branching here from F012, F035 and following steps consist of subprogram of the dictionary search. F035 initializes the state of subprogram including the process to clear the counter. Next F035A turns off the flag to indicate the result of comparison which is used in the process of dictionary search.

【0029】

F036 edits and stores an input character in the input area. Next F037 add 1 to the input counter.

【0030】

At F038, a constant value which is the upper limit for the area to retrieve in the dictionary (or interim value) is stored in work A.

For example, in case of 1st character, the upper limit constant is used, and interim value resulted in the prior process is used for 2nd and following characters.

Similarly, At F039, a constant which is the lower limit for the area to retrieve in the dictionary (or interim value) is

stored in work B.
Then, the step goes to retrieval process which is explained in the steps starting from F040.

【0031】

F040 adds the contents of work A and work B to work C and divide the contents of work C into 2 which is the process to divide the retrieval area in the dictionary into 2.

【0032】

F041 picks up a word in the dictionary in the location which is addressed by the contents of work C, and stores its word in work DIC. Then, F042 compares input data with the contents of work DIC. If it is equal, the step goes to F046. If not equal, the step goes to F043.

【0033】

F043 compares input data with the contents of work DIC. If the input data is smaller, the step goes to F061. If not smaller, the step goes to F044.

【0034】

F044 compares input data with the contents of work DIC. If the input data is larger, the step goes to F057. If not larger, the step goes to the next F045 in which an abort flag is turned on to indicate that there must be some abnormal state other than EQUAL/LARGER/SMALLER, as the consequence of testing. Then, the step goes to exit of this subprogram.

【0035】

Jumping here from F042, F046 tests if the upper limit of the retrieval area was already fixed by the prior retrieval process. In this case, "fixed" means that the highest position of of registered words with the same leading

part as the data input was fixed, as the result of retrieval process at the time of 1st character input, for example. If it was fixed already, the step goes to F048. If not fixed yet, the step goes to F047.

【0036】

F047 is a subroutine to determine the upper limit (highest position) of the retrieval area. Then, the step goes to F048.

【0037】

F048 tests if the lower limit (lowest position) of the retrieval area was fixed already, in the prior retrieval process. In this case, "fixed" means that the lowest position of the dictionary words with the leading part as the input characters was fixed, as the result of looking up the dictionary, for the 1st character input, for example. If it was already fixed, the step goes to F050. If not fixed yet, the step goes to F049.

【0038】

F049 is a subroutine to determine the lower limit (lowest position) of the area to retrieve in the dictionary and its procedure is explained at the steps starting from F073.

After then, the step goes to next F050.

【0039】

F050 searches the word in a range of the retrieval area in the dictionary which is indicated by the upper and lower limit positions.

Then, the step goes to next F051.

【0040】

F051 determines if a corresponding word/phrase was detected in the dictionary search at F050. If there was no

corresponding word, the step goes to F052 in which the flag of "No corresponding word/phrase" is turned on and the step goes to exit of this subprogram. If the corresponding word was found, the step goes to F053, the flag of "No corresponding word" is turned off, and then, the step goes to F054.

【0041】

F054 tests if the corresponding word/phrase is single. If it is single, the step goes to F055, the flag of "Unique word/phrase exists" is turned on, and the step goes to exit of this subprogram.

In case of a plural number of words/phrases, the step goes to F056, and tests if there is a word/phrase in the dictionary which all characters are equal to those of data input, i. e. the testing to know if there is the word/phrase terminated with the last input character and which fully equals data input. For example, concerning the case of having "ship" and "shipment", there are 2 words with the part of "ship".

If the data input is "ship", it is the case of the word which is terminated with the last input character and which all characters are equal to data input.

If its corresponding word was found, the step goes to F056A, the flag of "Unique word/phrase exists" is turned on, and the step goes to exit of this subprogram.

If its corresponding word was not found, the step goes to F056B, the flag of "Unique word/phrase exists" is turned off, and goes to exit of this subprogram.

【0042】

Branching here from F044, work C has

the value which is one half of addition of the upper and lower limit value, and F057 tests if the contents of work C are equal to the value subtracting 1 from the upper limit value for the area to retrieve in the dictionary.

If it is equal, it means that the retrieval process reached at the upper limit of the area to retrieve in the dictionary and completed its retrieval in the corresponding area.

Then, the step goes to F058 to turn on the flag of "No corresponding word/phrase", goes to F059 to turn on the "End flag", and the step goes to exit of this sub-program. If the above test result was not equal, the step goes to next F060.

【0043】

F060 moves the contents of work C to work B and next F060A adds 1 to the contents of work B to narrow the retrieval area in the dictionary, i. e. the step to narrow the retrieval area to the upper direction, replacing the interim lower limit value for the retrieval area with the contents of work C adding 1, because data input is larger than the word from dictionary. Then, the step goes back to F040.

【0044】

Jumping here from F043, F061 tests if the content of work C containing the value of summing the upper and lower limits values and dividing it into 2, is equal to the value subtracting 1 from the lower limit value (constant or interim value) for the area to retrieve in the dictionary. If it is equal, it means that the retrieval process reached at the lower

limit of the retrieval area and completed in the corresponding area. Then, the step goes to F062, the flag of "No corresponding word/phrase" is turned on. Next step F063 turns the end flag off, and goes to exit of this subprogram. If it is not equal (at the testing of F061), the step goes to next F064 and the contents of work C are transferred to work A, and 1 is subtracted from the contents of work A in order to narrow the area to retrieve in the dictionary, i. e. the step to narrow the retrieval area to the lower direction, replacing the interim upper limit value with the contents of work C subtracting 1, because data input is smaller than the dictionary word. Then, the step goes back to F040.

【0045】

Jumping here from F047, F065 moves upper limit constant or interim value for the retrieval area in the dictionary to work U, as the initial step in the subroutine of the upper limit determination to fix the upper limit for the retrieval area in the dictionary.

【0046】

F066 tests if the contents of work c are equal to the upper limit value (contents of work U) for the retrieval area in the dictionary. If it is equal, it is the case that the retrieval process was repeated using the method to divide the area into 2 and reached at the position of the upper limit value (contents of work C) without determination of the upper limit, as the result of having a plenty of the

same word characters existing in the area. Then, the step goes to F067 in which the contents of work UPPER are set to work UPPER DETERMINED to fix the upper limit, next F068 turns the flag of "Upper limit determined" on, and exits this subprogram. If not equal at the testing of F066, the step goes to F069.

【0047】

F069 divides the value of summing the contents of work C and work U into 2, and sets its result to work UPPER. Next F070 picks up the dictionary word in the location which is indicated by the contents of work UPPER.

【0048】

F071 tests if the word from dictionary is larger than the data input. If it is larger, the step goes to F071A and the contents of work UPPER are transferred to work U to set the upper limit value with the purpose to retrieve the area in the dictionary which is located lower than the word accessed from dictionary. Then, the step goes back to F066. If not larger at the testing of F071, the step goes to F072 and adds 1 to the contents of work C to narrow the retrieval area, for the purpose to retrieve the dictionary area which is located upper than the word accessed from dictionary.

【0049】

Jumping here from F049, F073 moves upper limit constant or interim value for the retrieval area in the dictionary to work L, as the initial step of subroutine to search and determine the lower limit.

【0050】

F074 tests if the contents of work C are equal to the upper limit value. If it is equal, it is the result of the repeated retrieval process, dividing the retrieval area into 2, and reaching at the upper limit value (contents of work L) without determination of the lower limit, because of a plenty of the same word characters existing in the area.

Then, the step goes to F075 and moves the contents of work LOWER to work LOWER DETERMINED to fix the lower limit. Then, the flag f "Lower limit determined" is turned on at F076, and the step goes to the exit of this subprogram. If it is not equal at F074, the step goes to F077.

【0051】

F077 adds the contents of work C and work L to work LOWER and divide the contents of work LOWER into 2, to narrow the retrieval area.

Next F078 picks up the word which is in the location indicated by the contents of work LOWER. Then, the step goes to F079.

【0052】

F079 tests if the dictionary word is smaller than data input. If it is smaller, the step goes to F079A to set the upper limit value moving the contents of work LOWER to work L, for the intention to continue to retrieve in the area upper than the location of the word accessed from dictionary.

Then, the step goes back to F074. If it is not smaller at the testing of F079, next step F080 subtracts 1 from the contents of work C, for the continued

retrieval of the area lower than the location of the word from dictionary. Then, step goes back to F074.

【0053】

Fig. 3 shows the contents of dictionary which is utilized in this text input device shown in this example and examples of the retrieval process and its display.

【0054】

Referring to Fig. 1 - 1. An example of the dictionary contents, [Index Word/Phrase] in the example of the dictionary contents means a string of characters for the determination of a unique word/phrase and is collated with data input at the time of each character input.

[Contents of registered Word/Phrase] shows the number of the original word/phrase characters (n: number of Index Word/Phrase characters i. e. the number of characters for determination of the unique word/phrase) = part of speech etc (code) / ... / part of speech etc (code), and relevant word/phrase = part of speech etc (code) / ... / part of speech (code).

For example, let us assume that "est" was typed in. At this point, there are plural words (esta, esti) with the same leading part as "est".

After data input of "esti", it becomes the unique index word/phrase in the dictionary, and the contents on the display are replaced with "estimate" that is the original word/phrase characters, and also relevant words such as "estimable", "estimation" are displayed for the selection on the display.

【0055】

Referring to Fig. 3 - 2. An example of the retrieval process (ex. 1), the unique word/-

phrase characters "estimate" is displayed at the time of input upto "esti", and relevant words/phrase characters "estimable", "estimation" are also displayed. "estimate" is highlighted.

Next SPACE bar determines "estimate" at the current cursor position, and other relevant words/phrase characters are erased on the display.

【0056】

Referring to Fig. 3 - 2. An example of the retrieval process (ex. 2), the depression of right ARROW key at the point of aforementioned 0055 moves cursor right one word/phrase, and "estimable" is highlighted.

【0057】

Referring to Fig. 3 - 2. An example of the retrieval process (ex. 3), the depression of left ARROW key at the point of aforementioned 0055 moves cursor left one word/phrase, and "estimate" is highlighted.

【0058】

Referring to Fig. 3 - 2. An example of the retrieval process (ex. 4), the depression of TAB key at the point of aforementioned 0055 moves cursor right one word/phrase, and "estimable" is highlighted. In case of the TAB key, the cursor moves to leftmost position if the cursor was already positioned at the rightmost position.

【0059】

Referring to Fig. 3 - 2. An example of the retrieval process (ex. 5), if "eve" is typed in, the unique word "event" is supplemented and displayed, as well as the relevant words "eventually" and "eventuate" on the display.

The depression of ENTER key determines "event." If "event" was mistakenly taken, ESC key can cancel and erase all words/phrase characters on the display and accepts data input from the point immediately before the supplementing/— selecting.

【0060】

【Effect of this invention】

In the Text Input Device of this invention, means for determining a unique word/phrase determines the unique word/phrase which includes data input in the dictionary. If the unique word/phrase was detected, data input on the display is replaced with the word/phrase from the dictionary as well as the relevant words, and no more input is necessary. Accordingly, it is possible to increase an efficiency of the text input without much relying on the personal capability.

【0061】

【Description of drawings】

【Fig. 1】

A block chart of the processing unit for the device as an example of the embodiment of this invention, Text Input Device.

【Fig. 2】

A flowchart of the contents of the process in the Text Input Device, as an example of this invention.

【Fig. 3】

Examples of the retrieval process and the contents of dictionary.

【Description Of Signs】

- 1 Display Unit
- 2 Input Unit
- 3 Dictionary Unit
- 4 Control Unit

21/22

5 Memory Unit

【Name of document】 Abstract

【Description】

【Purpose】

It raises an efficiency of the text input without much relying on the personal capability.

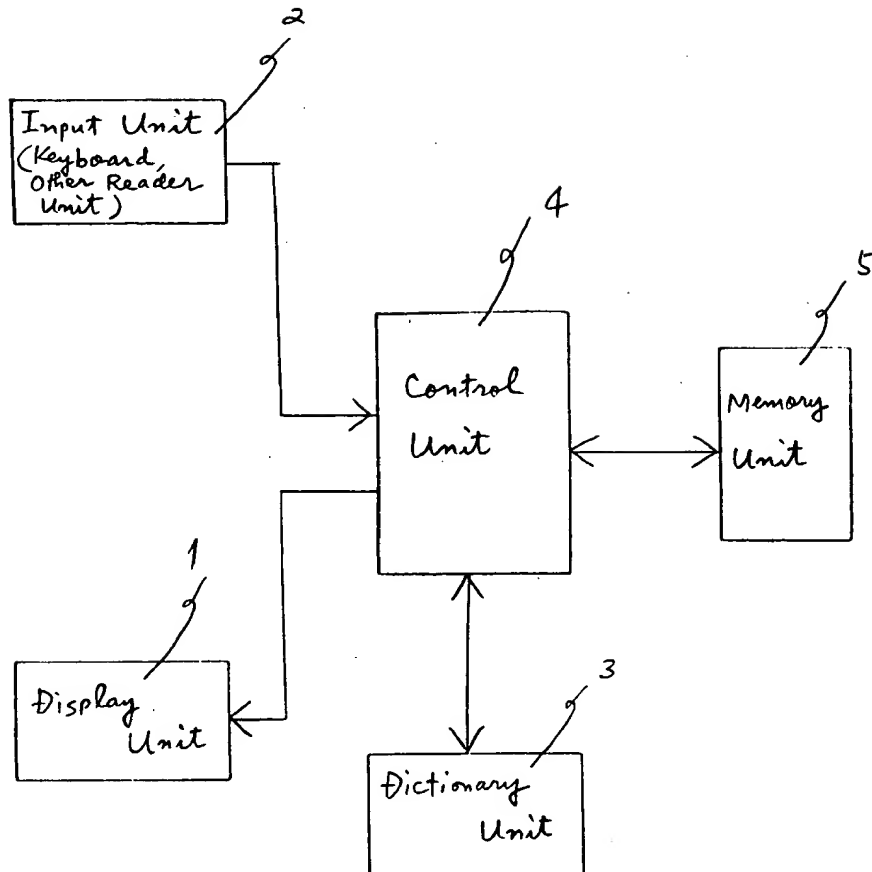
【Configuration】

In the text input device, data input is made, character by character (F002), to form a line of input text (F007), the control unit looks up in a dictionary using the line of input text (F012), and replaces it with the word/phrase from dictionary if the unique word/phrase was found (F019). If there are relevant words, those are displayed for the selection (F021), and the input text on the display is replaced with one of relevant words if selected (F034B, F034C).

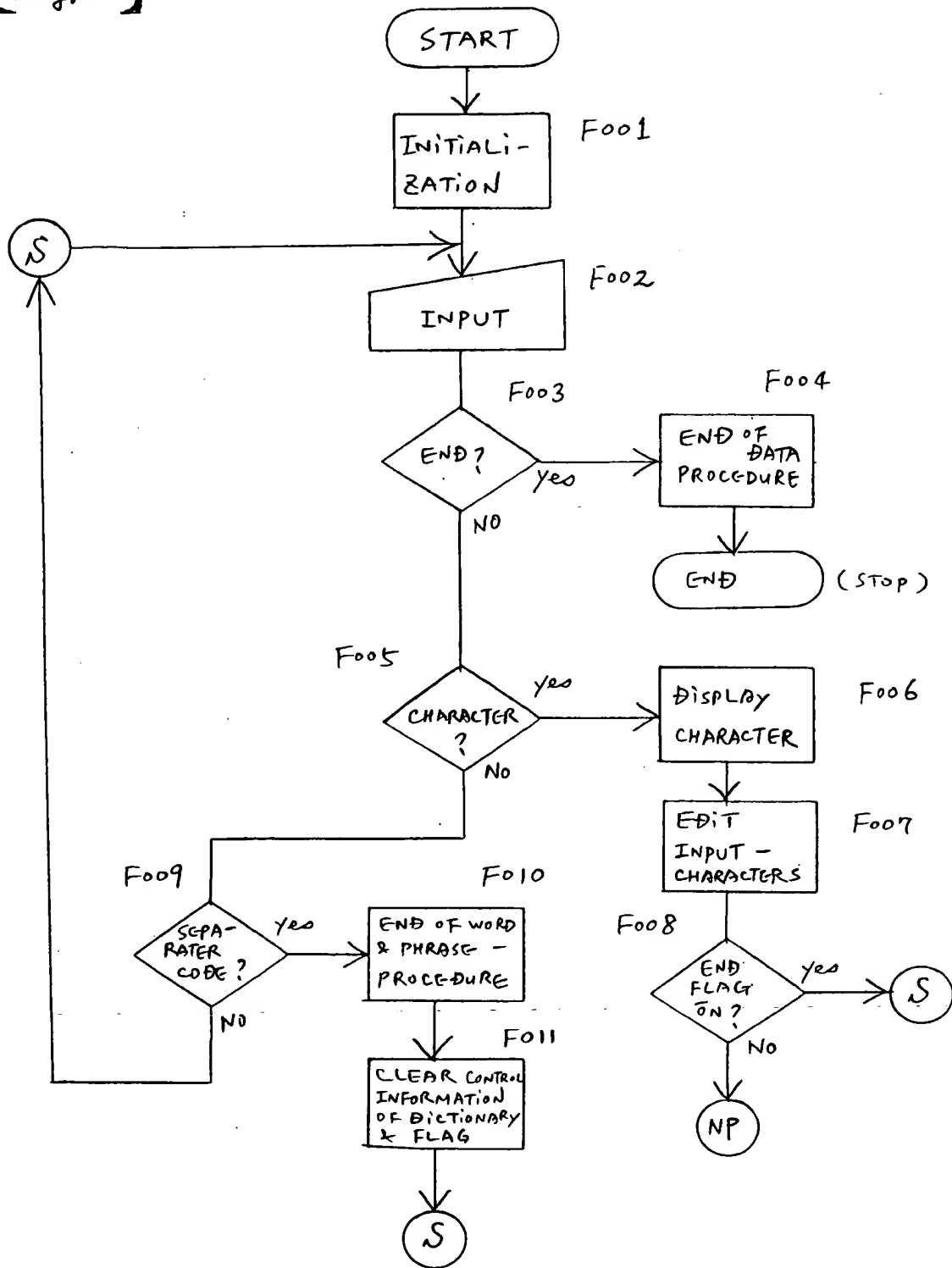
【Selected Fig.】 Fig. 2

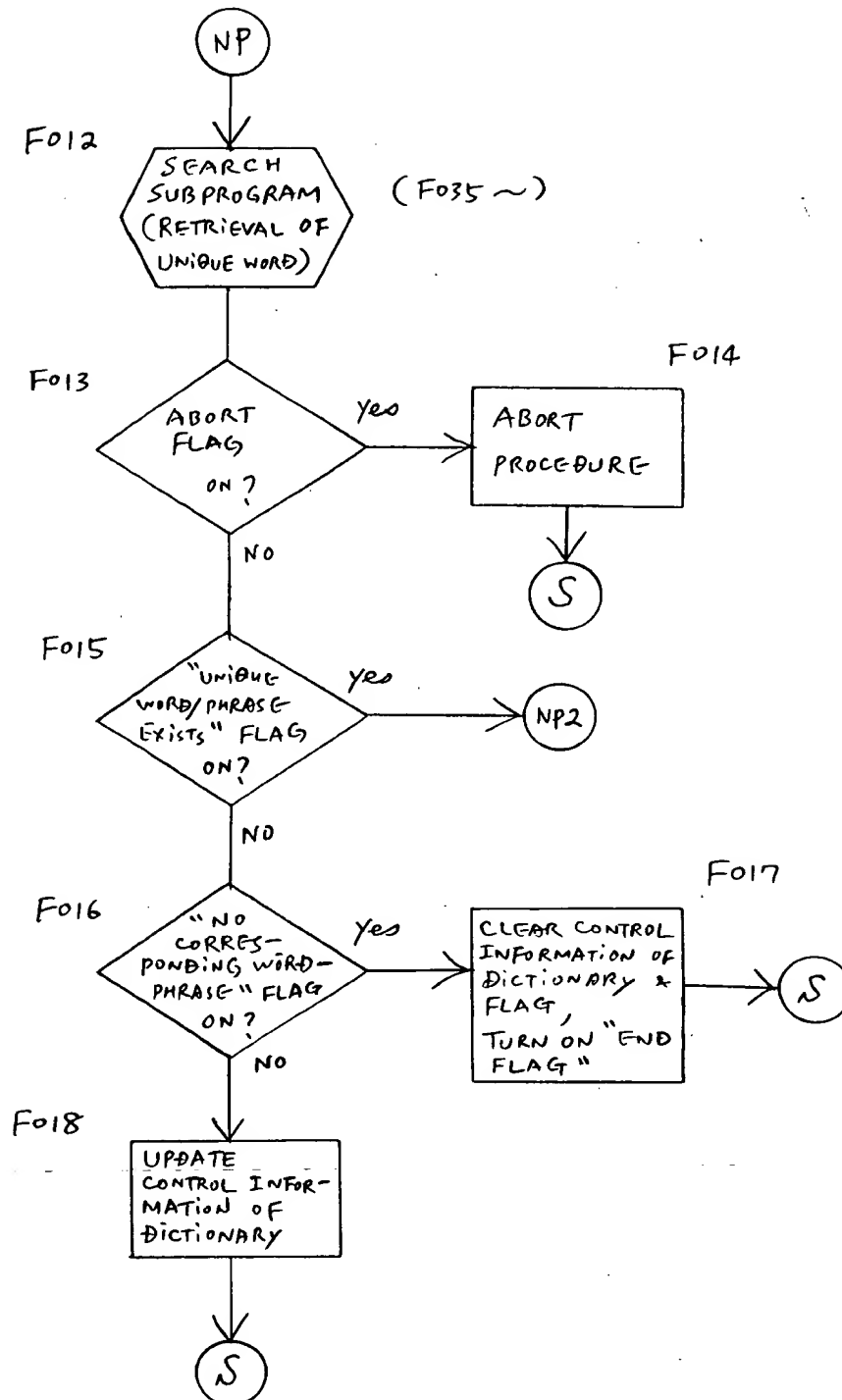
[Name of document] DRAWING

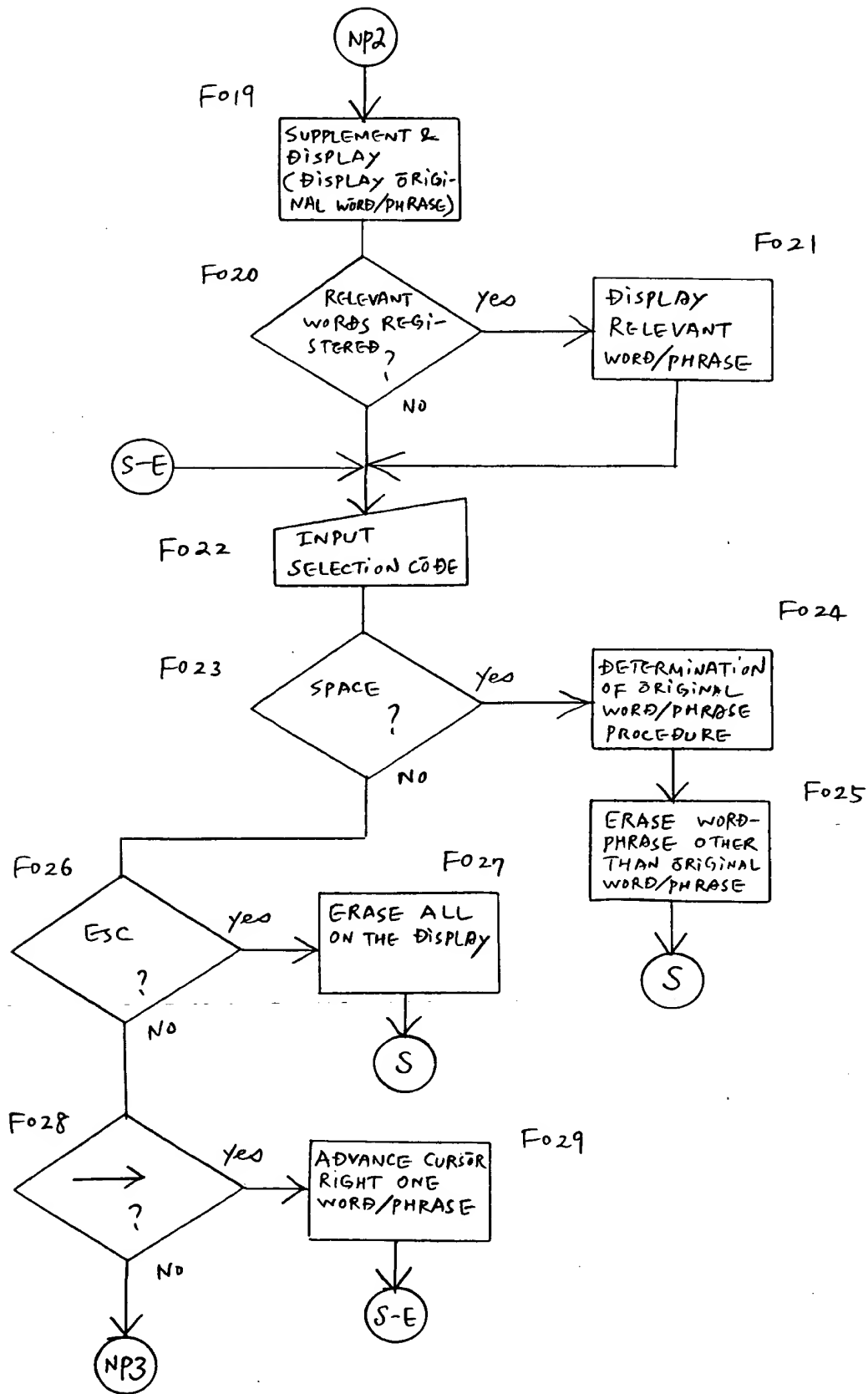
[Fig. 1]

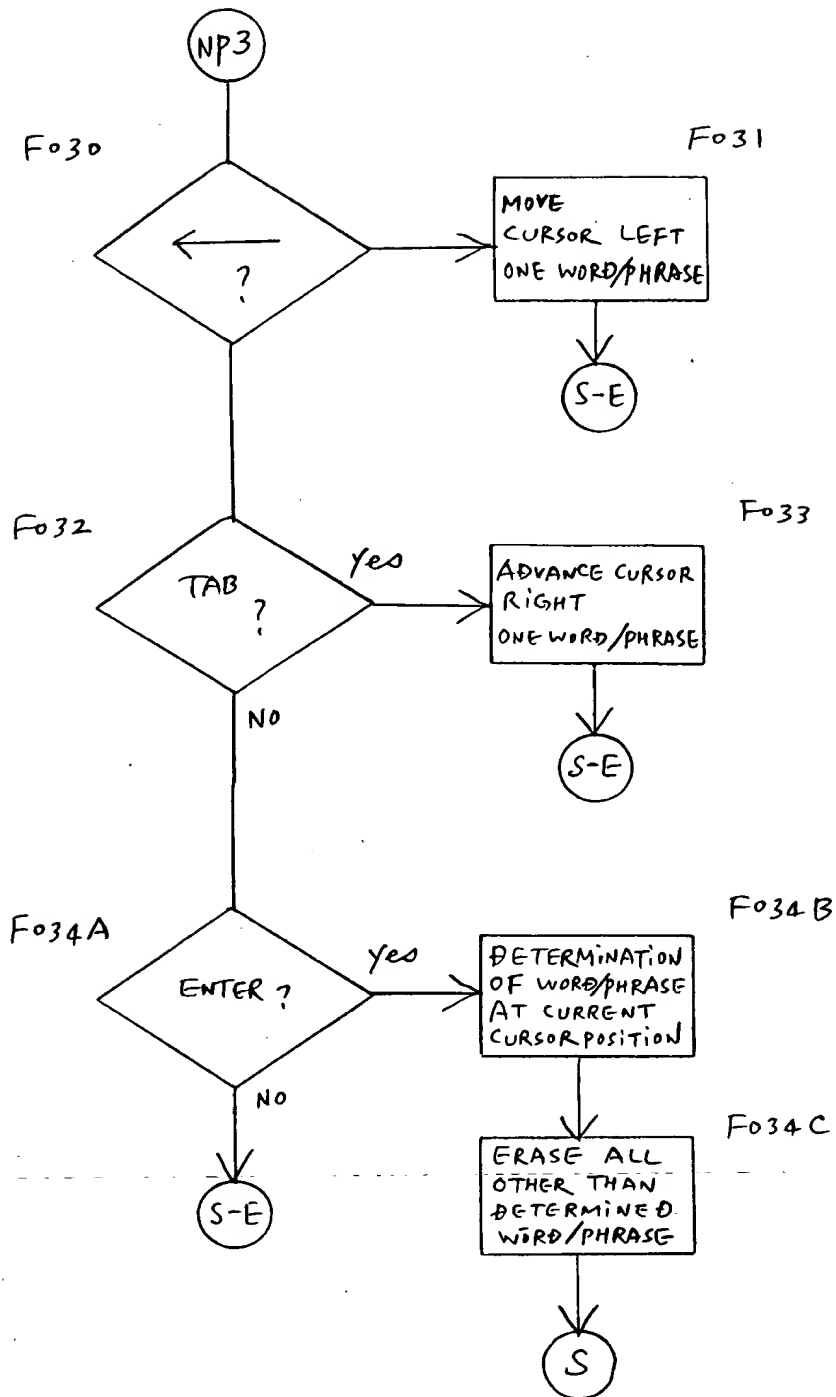


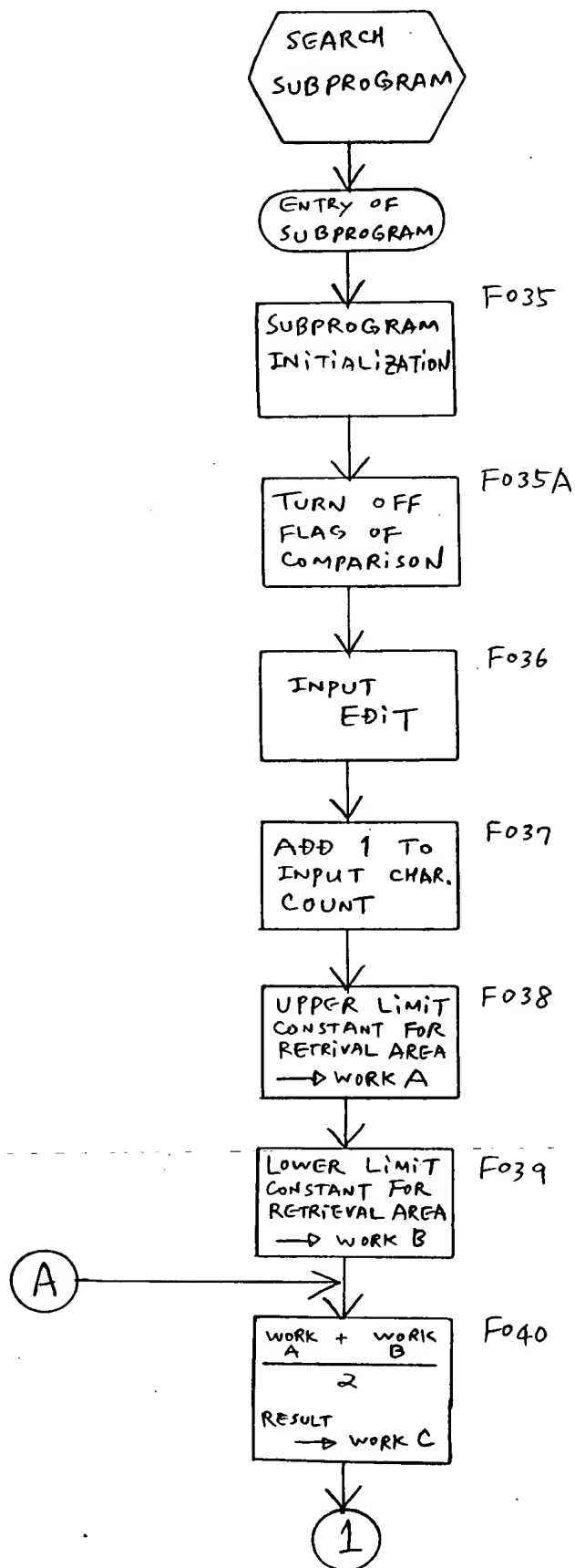
【Fig. 2】

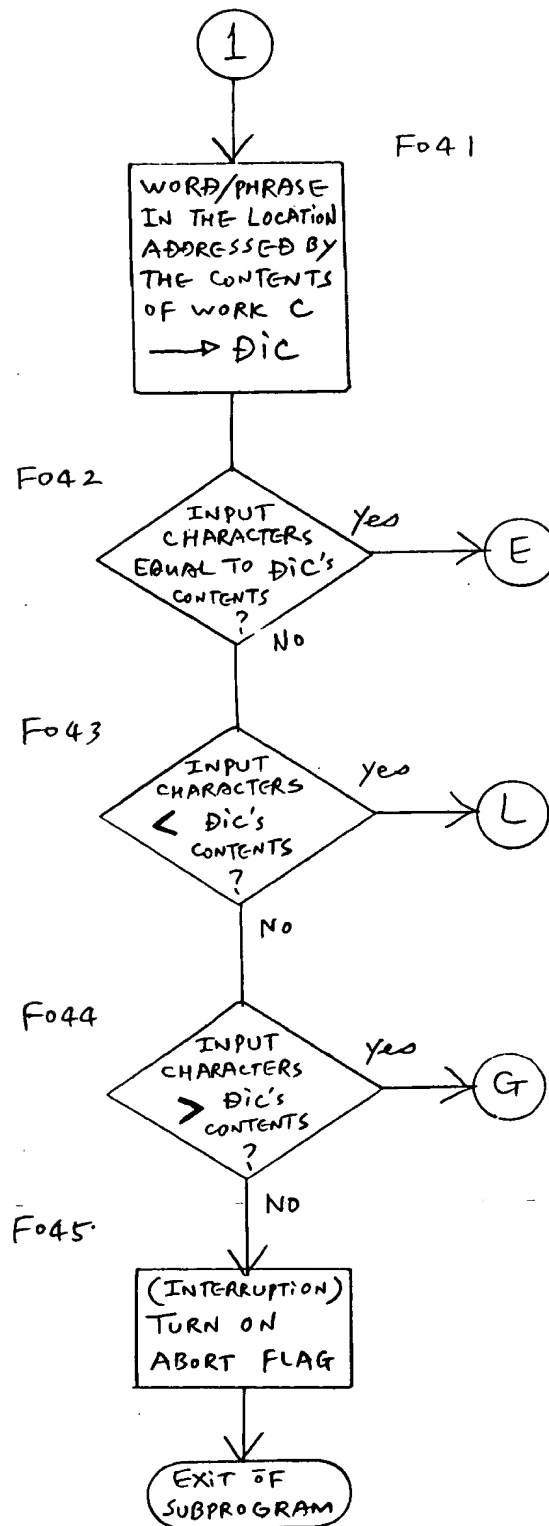


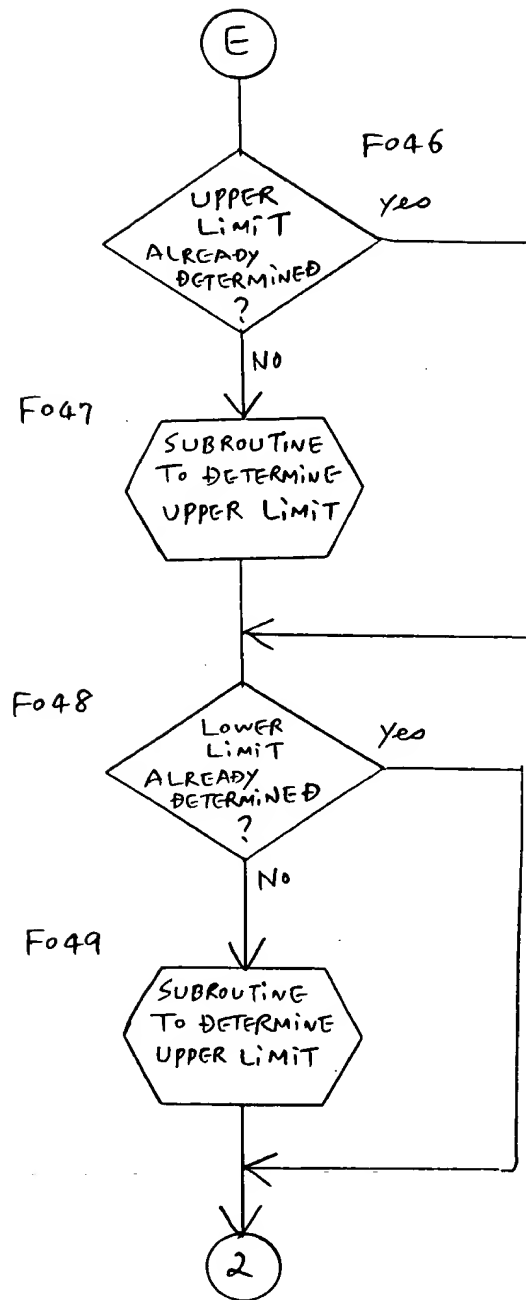


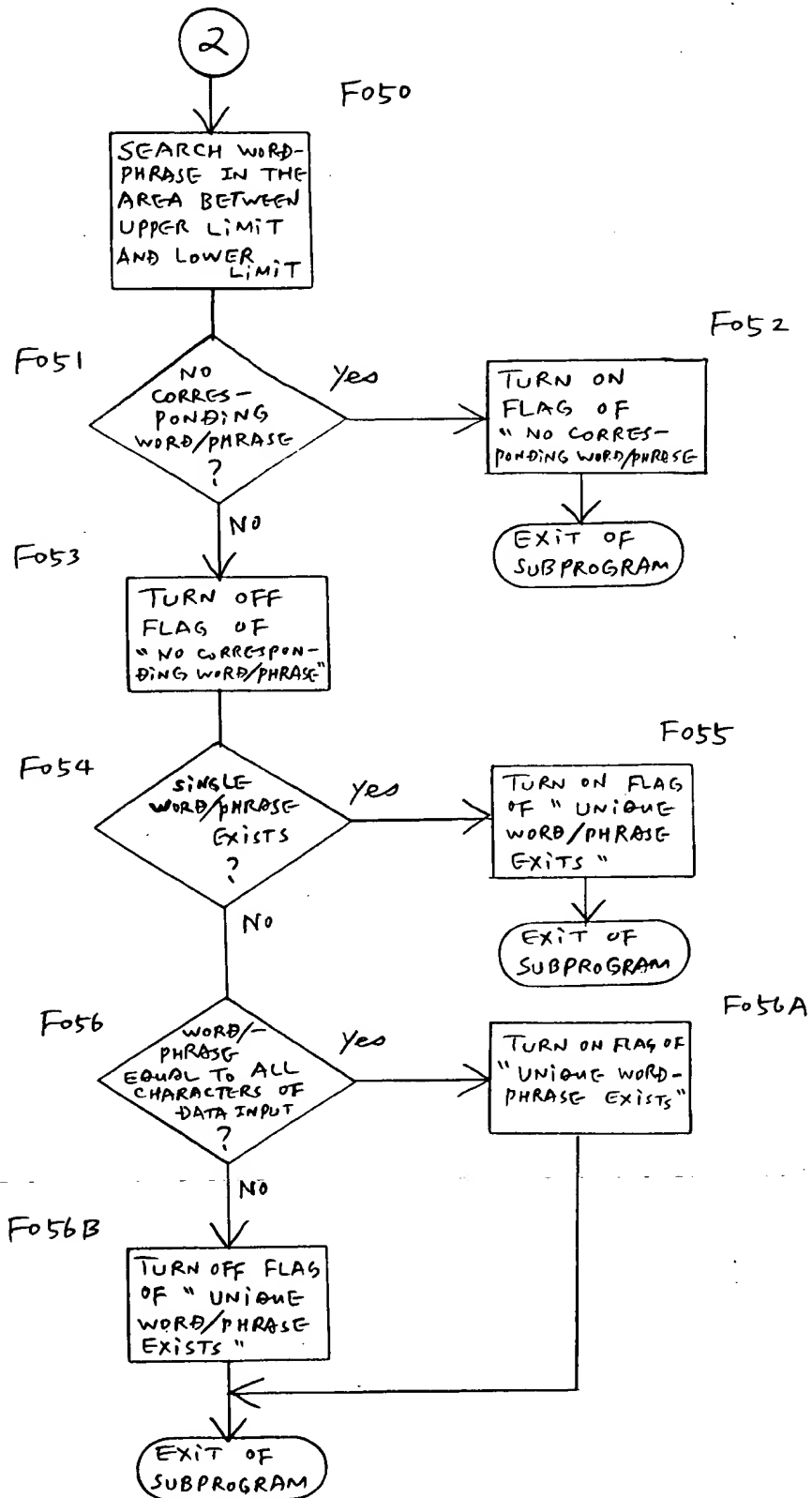


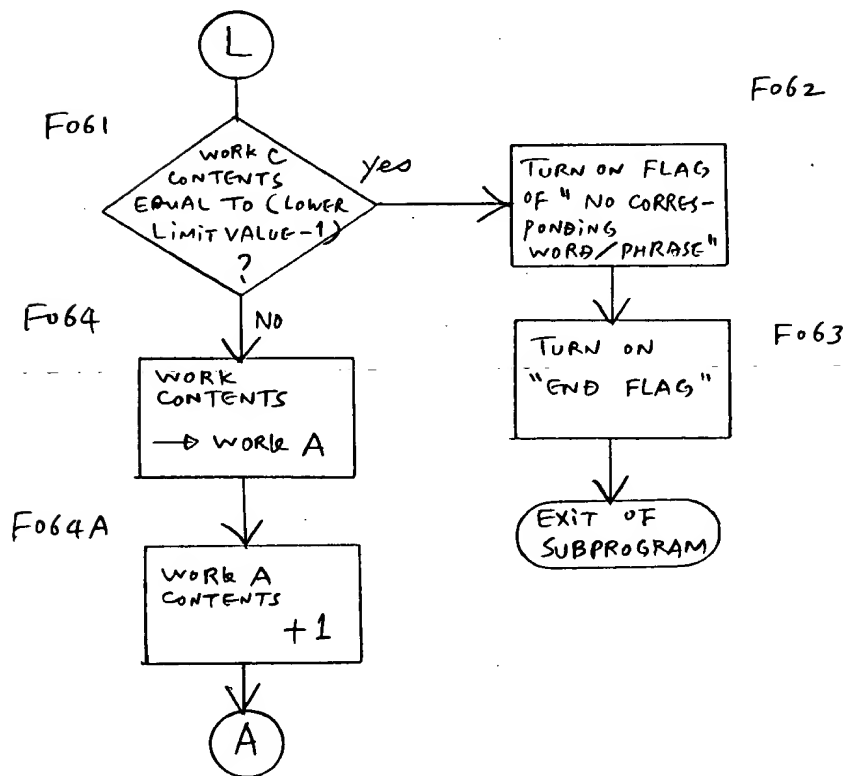
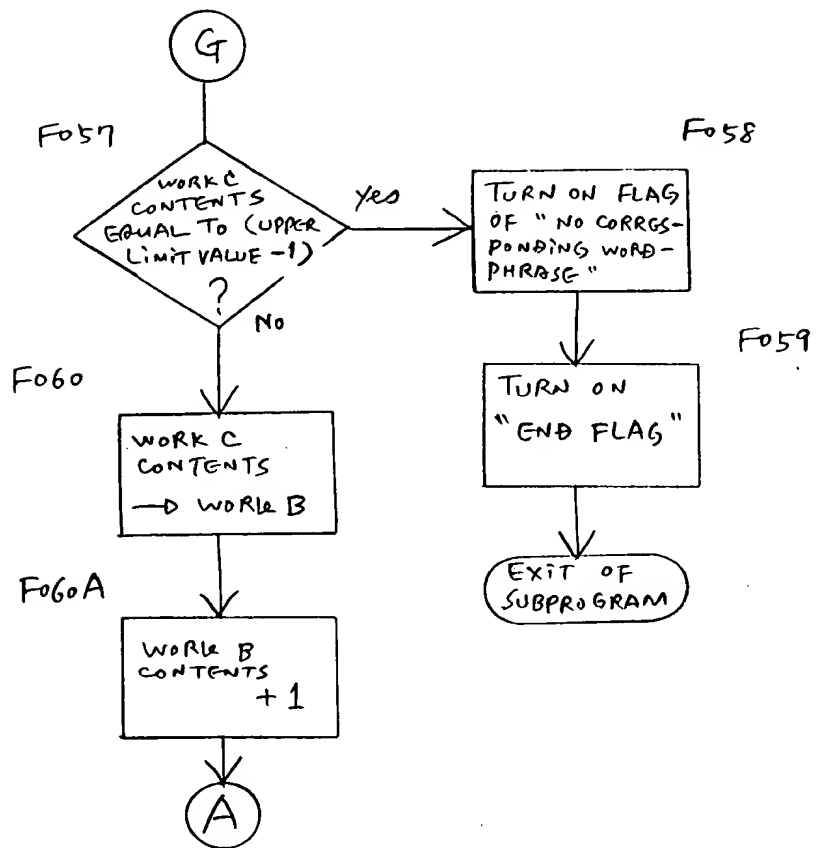


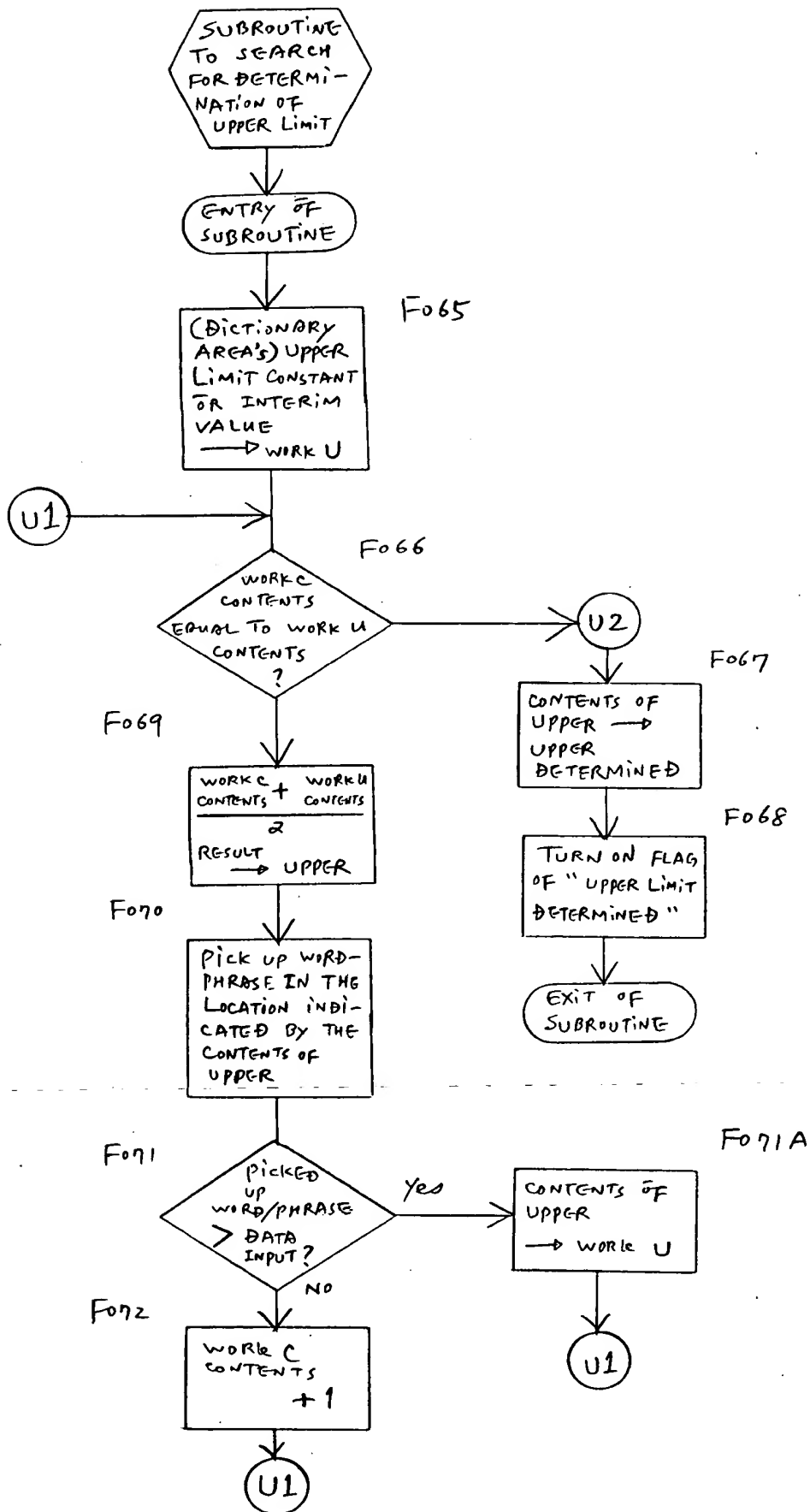


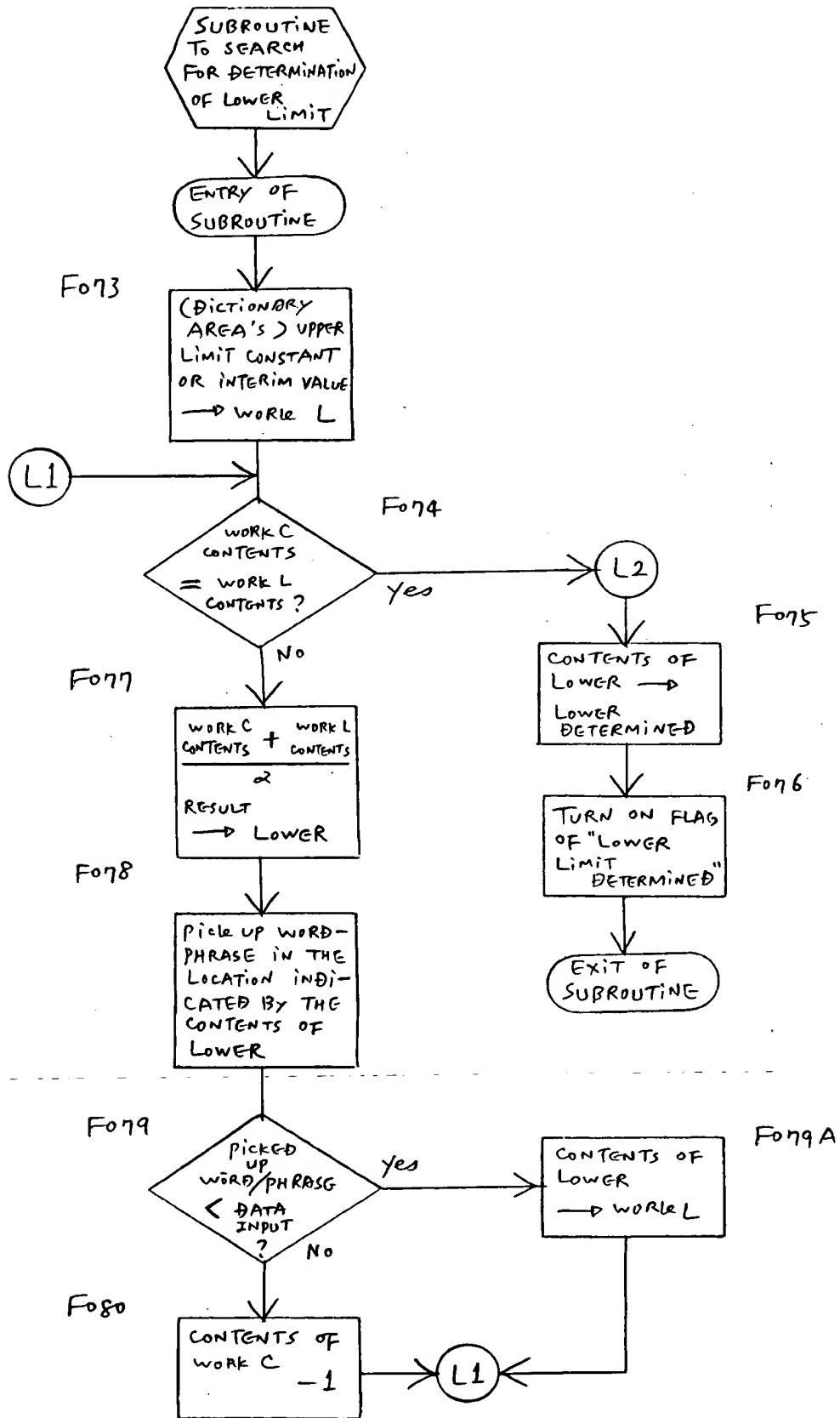












[Fig.3]

EXAMPLES OF THE RETRIEVAL PROCESS AND CONTENTS OF DICTIONARY

1. AN EXAMPLE OF THE DICTIONARY CONTENTS

[INDEX WORD/ PHRASE] A STRING OF CHARACTERS FOR DETERMINA- TION OF UNIQUE WORD/PHRASE	[CONTENTS OF REGISTERED WORD/PHRASE] { ORIGINAL WORD/PHRASE (N) = PART OF SPEECH (CODE) / --- / PART OF SPEECH (CODE), RELEVANT WORD/PHRASE = PART OF SPEECH (CODE) / --- / PART OF SPEECH (CODE) } (N : THE NUMBER OF CHARACTERS FOR DETERMINATION OF INDEX WORD/ PHRASE I.E. UNIQUE WORD/PHRASE)
{ esta esti euro eve eventf exe exen exempl }	{establish(4)=vt. establishment=n} {estimate(4)=vi/vt/n. estimable=a. estimation=n} {Europe(4)=n. European=a/n. Europeanize=vt. Europeanization=n. European Common Market=ph. European Community=ph. European Economic Community=ph} {event(3)=n. eventually=ad. eventuate=vi} {eventfully(6)=ad} {execute(3)=vt. execution=n. executive=a/n} {exempt(4)=vt/a/n. exemplification=n} {exemplify(6)=vt. exemplified=a. exemplification=n}

REMARKS) PART OF SPEECH etc (CODE)

prep (preposition), pron (pronoun), n (noun), vi & vt (verb),
conj (Conjunction), a (adjective), ad (adverb), ph (phrase)

2. AN EXAMPLE OF THE RETRIEVAL PROCESS

(EX. 1)

... they will esti

----- Data input

... they will estimate estimable estimation

----- REPLACEMENT

↑
< SUPPLEMENTED > (HIGHLIGHTED)

----- "estimate" is highlighted.

Next SPACE bar

determines "estimate" and displays following.

... they will estimate

←-----

(EX. 2)

< AFTER
SUPPLEMENT >

Right ARROW key advances cursor position right one word/-
phrase.

... they will estimate estimable estimation

↑
(HIGHLIGHTED)

----- "estimable" is
highlighted, in this
case.

(EX. 3)

< AFTER
SUPPLEMENT >

Left ARROW key backspaces cursor position left one word/-
phrase.

... they will estimate estimable estimation

↑
(HIGHLIGHTED)

----- "estimate" is
highlighted, in this
case.

(EX. 4)

< AFTER
SUPPLEMENT ⊗ > Next TAB key advances cursor position right
one word/phrase.

... they will estimate estimable estimation

↑
(HIGHLIGHTED)

----- "estimable" is
highlighted, in this
case.

However, if the cursor
was positioned at the
rightmost position,
next TAB key moves
cursor position to the
leftmost. (Leftmost position is
estimate, in this
case)

(EX. 5)

... they will eve

... they will event eventually eventuate

----- Data input
----- displayed

↑
(HIGHLIGHTED)
< AFTER
SUPPLEMENT ⊗ >

----- "event" is
highlighted, in this
case.

Next ENTER key determines
"event" at the current cursor position.

... they will event

If the above was mistakenly taken, Esc can cancel it
and the display contents goes to what was displayed
immediately before the operation, as follows.

... they will *

↑
Start to input from here, again.

『 THE TRANSLATION DOES NOT
HAVE THE PART OF AMENDMENT
FOLLOWING
IN THE CERTIFIED COPY 』

APPENDICES

I

COMPARISON

between

conventional method

and

invention method

Conventional method - Examples

<p>(KBI, without Enter key. Operator must always watch the result on the display always, for the selection of desired word)</p>	<p>(KBI - Abbreviatn., with Enter key. Operator must watch the result of dictionary search, when operator depressed Enter key, for the selection of desired word)</p>								
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Input</th><th>Display</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>c</td><td> combination comparison (All the words with "c" at the head are displayed) </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Input	Display	c	combination comparison (All the words with "c" at the head are displayed)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Input</th><th>Display</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>com + E(enter)</td><td> -unknown message- (com is not reg'd) in the abbreviation dictionary in this example) </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Input	Display	com + E(enter)	-unknown message- (com is not reg'd) in the abbreviation dictionary in this example)
Input	Display								
c	combination comparison (All the words with "c" at the head are displayed)								
Input	Display								
com + E(enter)	-unknown message- (com is not reg'd) in the abbreviation dictionary in this example)								
<p><< omitted for the input of : co, com >></p>									
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>comm</td><td> comma community (All the words with "comm" at the head are displayed) </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	comm	comma community (All the words with "comm" at the head are displayed)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>comm</td><td>-ditto-</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	comm	-ditto-				
comm	comma community (All the words with "comm" at the head are displayed)								
comm	-ditto-								
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>commo</td><td> commodity commotion (All the words with "commo" at the head are displayed) </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	commo	commodity commotion (All the words with "commo" at the head are displayed)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>commp + E</td><td> commonplace ("commp is in the abbrevi. dictionary) </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	commp + E	commonplace ("commp is in the abbrevi. dictionary)				
commo	commodity commotion (All the words with "commo" at the head are displayed)								
commp + E	commonplace ("commp is in the abbrevi. dictionary)								
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>commod</td><td> commodity ("commodity" can be selected by the operator) </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	commod	commodity ("commodity" can be selected by the operator)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>commun + E</td><td> communication ("commun" is in the abbrevi. dictionary) </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	commun + E	communication ("commun" is in the abbrevi. dictionary)				
commod	commodity ("commodity" can be selected by the operator)								
commun + E	communication ("commun" is in the abbrevi. dictionary)								

Conventional method - Examples

Case - 1

(STROKE input, with a list of characters for the radical specified. The operator must watch the result on the display after depressing Enter key)

Input

Display

Enter

A list of
radicals
(see appendix)
II

Select
(Enter)

--- Move cursor back/forth or
up/down to the required
position and select(Enter)

(All the characters
with the radical
selected are
displayed)

* See
appendix
IISelect
(Enter)

--- Move cursor back/forth or
up/down to the required
position and select(Enter)



Case - 2

(STROKE input, with a list of characters for the number of strokes specified. The operator have to watch the result after depressing Enter key)

Input

Display

Enter

A list of
the number of
strokes of radicals
(see appendix)
II

select

--- Move cursor back/forth
or up/down to the
required position and
select(Enter)

(All the characters
with the number
of strokes selected
are displayed)

* See appendix II

Select

--- Move cursor back/forth
or up/down to the
required position and
select(Enter)



<u>Conventional method</u> (Operator oriented performance)		<u>Invention method</u> (Higher performance in a blind manner which is supported by the system)	
<div>Input</div> <div>Sequence</div>	<div>Results</div> <div>on the display</div>	<div>Input</div> <div>Sequence</div>	<div>Results</div> <div>on the display</div>
c	comfort comfortable comparative compare (All the words with c at the head are displayed)	c	-(None appears)
<< omitted for the case of input : co, com >>		co	-
		com	-
		comm	-
		commo	-
		commod	commodity ("commodity" is unique at this position, and the system beeps to notify the operator, and no more input is necessary)
comm	comma community (All the words with comm at the head are displayed)		
commo	commodity commotion (All words with commo at the head are displayed)		
commod	commodity ("commodity" can be selected by the operator)		

Invention method - Examples

Case - 1

(KBI, without Enter key.

Operator does not have
to watch the result
on the display)

Input

Display

c

-

co

-

com

-

comm

-

commo

-

commod

commodity
("commodity" appears
on the display
and beeps, as a
unique word was
found)

Case - 2

(KBI - Abbreviatn., without Enter key.

Operator does not have to watch
the result on the display)

Input

Display

c

-

comd

commodity

comdt

commodity

|
|

comp

commonplace

compl

commonplace

commwl

commonwealth

cmnwth

commonwealth

communi

communication

|

"Input char. do not have to be
registered in the abbreviation
dictionary". Even if it has
the abbreviation dictionary,
the first char. followed by
some other char. are required
to input.

An example of dictionary for the conventional method

1) Standard dictionary

comfort	commodity
comfortable	common
comic	commonplace
coming	commotion
comma	companion
command	commune
commander	communicate
commence	communication
commend	communion
comment	communism
commentary	community
commerce	compact
commercial	companion
commission	company
commissioner	comparable
commit	comparative
committee	compare

2) Abbreviation input dictionary

Abbreviation	Original form of word
combi	combination
comfo	comfortable
commd	command
commi	commission
commni	communicate

An example of dictionary for the invention method

1) Standard dictionary

|
comfort

comfortable

comic

coming

comma

command

commander

commence

commend

comment

commentary

commerce

commercial

commission

commissioner

commit

committee
|
|

commodity

common

commonplace

commotion

companion

commune

communicate

communication

communion

communism

community

compact

companion

company

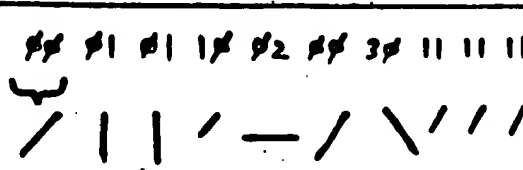


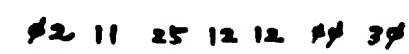
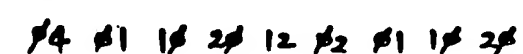

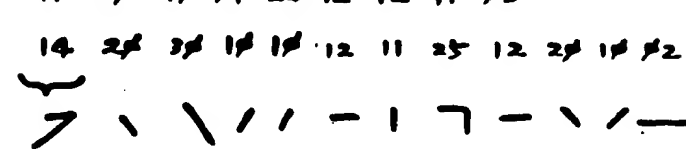
comparable

comparative

compare
|
|

An example of STROKE dictionary































1) Stroke dictionary

#	HANDWRITING CHARACTER PATTERN ELEMENT CODES	ORIGINAL WORD	UNIQUE POSITION COUNT
1		修	1
2		録	1
3		正	2
4		更	2
5		除	1
6		削	1
7		登	1

(Other example)

HANDWRITING STROKE (WORD PATTERN ELEMENTS DATA)

UNIQUE POSITION
COUNT

					(市)	1				
					(出)	1				
										1 (荷)
										1 (品)

APPENDICES

II

- Dictionary examples for the invention method
- Examples of the number of strokes and radicals
- Examples of Chinese characters and Japanese Kanji characters

11/18

Dictionary — Examples for the invention method

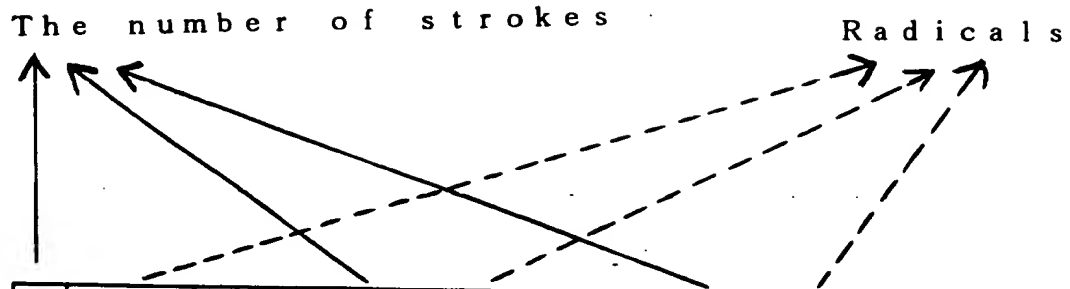
An example of standard dictionary

An example of selected words dictionary

(e.g. more than 6 characters only, or,
limited number of words with the same
stem of word, etc)

Word/Phrase	Number of char.	/ Unique position in the dictionary	Word/Phrase	Number of char.	/ Unique position in the dictionary
abandon	7	/ 4	abandon	7	/ 3
abate	5	/ 4			
abbey	5	/ 4			
abbot	5	/ 4			
abdomen	7	/ 3	abdomen	7	/ 3
abhor	5	/ 3			
abide	5	/ 4			
ability	7	/ 4	ability	7	/ 3
abject	6	/ 3	abject	6	/ 3
able	4	/ 3			
abnormal	8	/ 3	abnormal	8	/ 3
aboard	6	/ 4	aboard	6	/ 4
abode	5	/ 4			
abolish	7	/ 6	abolish	7	/ 4
abolition	9	/ 6			
abominable	10	/ 4	abominable	10	/ 4
abound	6	/ 4	abound	6	/ 4
about	5	/ 5			
above	5	/ 4			
abridge	7	/ 4	abridge	7	/ 4
abroad	6	/ 4	abroad	6	/ 4
abrupt	6	/ 4	abrupt	6	/ 4
absence	7	/ 6			
absent	6	/ 6	absent	6	/ 4
absinthe	8	/ 4	absinthe	8	/ 4
absolute	8	/ 6	absolute	8	/ 6
absolve	7	/ 6	absolve	7	/ 6
absorb	6	/ 6	absorb	6	/ 5
absorbent	9	/ 7			
abstain	7	/ 5	abstain	7	/ 5
abstract	8	/ 8	abstract	8	/ 5
abstraction	11	/ 9			
absurd	6	/ 4	absurd	6	/ 4
abundance	9	/ 8			
abundant	8	/ 8	abundant	8	/ 4
abuse	5	/ 4	abuse	5	/ 4
acacia	6	/ 4	acacia	6	/ 4
academic	8	/ 7	academic	8	/ 4
academy	7	/ 7			
accent	6	/ 5	accent	6	/ 5
accept	6	/ 6	accept	6	/ 5
acceptable	10	/ 7			
access	6	/ 6			
accessory	9	/ 7	accessory	9	/ 4
accident	8	/ 8	accident	8	/ 4
accidental	10	/ 9			
acclaim	7	/ 4	acclaim	7	/ 4
accomodate	10	/ 4	accomodate	10	/ 4
S			S		
(Total)	334	/ 245 = 0.73		212	/ 124 = 0.58
(27 percent differences)			(42 percent differences)		

Examples of the number of strokes and radicals



画	部首	読み	画	部首	読み	画	部首	読み
1	一	いち		士	さむらい		方	ほう
	ノ	の		夕	ゆう		日	にち
2	上	なべ ふた	3	大	だい	4	月	つき
	人	にん ひと		女	おんな		木	き
	儿	ひとあし る		子	こ		欠	けつ あくび
	リ・	りっとう		一	う		夕	いちた
	リ・	かたな		寸	すん		父	るまた
	八	はち		小(少)	しょう つ		毛	け
	匚、口、冂	かまえ		尸	しゃく		气	きがまえ
	一	わ		山	やま		水・	みず すい
	フ	ん に		己	おのれ		爪	つめ
	几	つくえ		巾	はば		片	かた
	凵	うけばこ		广	ま		牛(牛)	うし
	力	か ちから		乚	えん		犬・	いぬ
	勹	つつみ く		弋	しき		ネ・	ね
	十	じゅう		弓	ゆみ		王(王)	おう たま
	冂	ふし せつ		彳	ぎょう		戈	ほこ
	厂	がん		(尙) 冫 (尙)	こざと	5	瓜	うり
	又	また ぬ		(尙) 冫 (尙)	おおざと		示・	しめす
3	川	くち ろ	4	乚(乚)	しん		ネ・	ころも
	シ・	さん し		艹	くさ		田・	た
	彳・	けもの		心・	こころ		疒	やまい
	ナ・	りっしん		火・	ひ		死	はつ
	ナ(ナ)	て		灬・	れっか		白	しろ
	土	つち ど		女	のぶん		皮	かわ

Examples of the number of strokes and radicals

The number of strokes

Radicals

画	部首	読み	画	部首	読み	画	部首	読み
5	皿	さら	6	血	ち	9	革	かく
	目	め		衣	きぬ		韋	なめし
	欠	や		西(西)	にし		音	おと
	石	いし		臣	おみ		頁	おおがい ページ
	禾	のぎ		見	みる けん		風	かぜ
	穴	あな		首	ごん		食	しょく
	立	たつ りつ		谷	たに		首	くび
	四	よん		豆	まめ		香	かおり こう
	瓦	かわら		豕	いのこ		面	めん
6	糸	いと	7	貝	かい	10	馬	うま
	缶	かん		赤	あか		骨	ほね
	竹	たけ		走	はしる そう		彫	かみ
	羊	ひつじ		足(脚)	あし		門	とう
	羽	はね		身	み		鬼	おに
	老	おい ろう		車	くるま		高	たかい
	求	すき		辛	からい	11	鳥	とり
	耳	みみ		西	さけ ひよみ		魚	うお
	韋	ふで		采	のごめ		鹿	しか
	肉	にく		豕	むじな		麥(麦)	ばく むぎ
	米	こめ	8	角	つの	12	黒	くろ
	臼	うす		金	かね	14	鼻	はな
	舌	した		門	もん	15	齒	は
	川	ふね		隹	ふるとり	16	龜	かめ
	虎	とら		雨	あめ			
	虫	むし		非	あらず			

注1: *のついたのは、同一部首で表現が2のあるものを示します。

(亻-心, 亻-示, 亻-衣, 刀-リ, 亻-犬, 亻-水, 亻-.....)

注2: "月"を含む文字は、"つき"の部首ではなく"にく"の部首に含まれることがあります。

(B-2/2)

Radicals



Examples of

Chinese characters

Japanese Kanji characters

	シフト JIS	JIS	区点	0 1 2 3	4 5 6 7	8 9 A B	C D E F
一	989E	5020	4800	式 丐 丕			
丨	989E	5020	4800		个 卩		
丶	989E	5020	4800		、 井		
ノ	989E	5020	4800			ノ 乂 乖 乘	
乙	989E	5020	4800				亂
丿	989E 98AE	5020 5030	4800 4816	舒			丿 豫 事
二	98AE	5030	4816	式 于 亞	亟		
亠	98AE	5030	4816		亠 亢 京	毫 亠	
人	98AE 98BE 98CE 98DE 98EE 993F 994F	5030 5040 5050 5060 5070 5120 5130	4816 4832 4848 4864 4880 4900 4916	仞 仞 仞 价 佩 佰 侑 伴 俚 倚 倨 倨 偃 假 會 偕 僉 僇 傳 監 僇 僇 僇	伉 佚 估 佛 來 侖 似 倪 倪 倥 倥 倥 修 偈 倣 倣 僂 僂 僂 僂 僂 僂 僂 僂	从 仍 佻 佻 佻 佻 俛 俛 俛 俛 倣 倣 倣 倣 僂 僂 僂 僂 僂 僂 僂 僂	仄 仆 仞 仗 修 侏 佻 佻 倣 倣 倣 倣 倣 倣 倣 倣 倣 倣 倣 倣 倣 倣 倣 倣
儿	994F	5130	4916			儿 兀 兒	兌 免 競 競
入	995F	5140	4932	兩 俞			
八	995F	5140	4932	兮 冀			
冂	995F	5140	4932		冂 回 册 冉	冂 冂 冂 冂	
冂	995F 996F	5140 5150	4932 4948	冂 冂			一 冤 冠 冂
冂	996F	5150	4948	冂 冂	冂 冂 冂 冂	冂 冂 冂 冂	
几	996F 9980	5150 5160	4948 4964	風			几 處 風 凭
凵	9980	5160	4964	凵 函			
刀	9980 9980 999E	5160 5170 5220	4964 4980 5000	刂 刂 刂 刂 刂 刂 刂 刂 辦	刂 刂 刂 刂 刂 刂 刂 刂 刂 刂 刂 刂	刪 刮 刮 刮 劍 劍 劍 劍 劍 劍 劍 劍	剗 剗 剗 剗 剗 剗 剗 剗 剗 剗 剗 剗
力	999E 99AE	5220 5230	5000 5016	勑 勑 勑	勑 劬 勑 勑 勑 劬 勑 勑	勑 劬 勑 勑 勑 劬 勑 勑	勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑
勑	99AE	5230	5016	勑 勑 勑	勑 勑 勑 勑		
匕	99AE	5230	5016			匕	
匚	99AE	5230	5016			匚 匚 匚	匚 匚
匚	99AE	5230	5016				匚 匚
十	99BE	5240	5032	卅 卅 卅 卅	卅 卅		
卜	99BE	5240	5032		卅		
卩	99BE	5240	5032		卩	卩 卩 卩 卩	
厂	99BE	5240	5032				厂 厶 厶 厶
	シフト JIS	JIS	区点	0 1 2 3	4 5 6 7	8 9 A B	C D E F

Radicals



Examples of

Chinese characters

Japanese Kanji characters

	シフト JIS	JIS	区点	0 1 2 3	4 5 6 7	8 9 A B	C D E F
厂	99CE	5250	5048	厥 厥 厥			
厶	99CE	5250	5048	厶	参 纂		
又	99CE	5250	5048		雙 叟	曼 變	
口	99CE	5250	5048			叮 叨	叭 叭 吁 吡
	99DE	5260	5064	呀 听 吭 吼	吮 呐 吩 咨	呖 咏 呵 咎	呖 呱 呷 咭
	99EE	5270	5080	光 呻 咀 叟	咄 咐 咆 哇	号 咸 哇 咬	哄 哈 咨
	9A3F	5320	5100	咫 晒 吃	吃 尚 听 哥	哦 唏 唔 哽	哮 哭 哺 哧
	9A4F	5330	5116	呖 哇 唧 啞	售 啜 啖 啖	啖 唢 唢 啖	喙 咯 咯 喊
	9A5F	5340	5132	啖 啖 啖 啖	啖 啖 啖 啖	啖 啖 啖 啖	啖 啖 啖 啖
	9A6F	5350	5148	啖 啖 啖 啖	啖 啖 啖 啖	啖 啖 啖 啖	啖 啖 啖 啖
	9A80	5360	5164	啖 啖 啖 啖	啖 啖 啖 啖	啖 啖 啖 啖	啖 啖 啖 啖
	9A90	5370	5180	啖 啖 啖 啖	啖 啖 啖 啖	啖 啖 啖 啖	啖 啖 啖 啖
口	9A90	5370	5180			口 囙 囙 囙	囙 囙 囙
	9A9E	5420	5200	囙 囙 囙	囙 囙 囙 囙	囙	囙 囙 囙
土	9A9E	5420	5200			圪 坏 圪	坎 圪 址 坏
	9AAE	5430	5216	圪 垂 垚 垚	圪 垚 垚 垚	圪 垚 垚 垚	坎 圪 址 坏
	9ABE	5440	5232	圪 垚 垚 垚	圪 垚 垚 垚	圪 垚 垚 垚	坎 圪 址 坏
	9ACE	5450	5248	圪 垚 垚 垚	圪 垚 垚 垚	圪 垚 垚 垚	坎 圪 址 坏
	9ADE	5460	5264	圪 垚 垚 垚	圪 垚 垚 垚	圪 垚 垚 垚	坎 圪 址 坏
士	9ADE	5460	5264	壯	壺 壺 壺 壺	壽	
久	9ADE	5460	5264			久	
夕	9ADE	5460	5264			夕 复	
大	9ADE	5460	5264				步 步 夥
	9AEE	5470	5280	夭 本 夸 夾	奇 奕 奕 奎	奚 笑 著 奠	奧 獎 奩
女	9B3F	5520	5300	奸 妤 妝	佞 佞 妤 妤	姆 娘 姜 妍	姪 姪 娥 娟
	9B4F	5530	5316	娑 娜 娑 娑	姪 姪 姪 姪	娶 婢 娑 娑	娑 娑 娑 娑
	9B5F	5540	5332	娑 娑 娑 娑	娑 娑 娑 娑	娑 娑 娑 娑	娑 娑 娑 娑
	9B6F	5550	5348	娑 娑 娑 娑	娑 娑 娑 娑	娑 娑 娑 娑	娑 娑 娑 娑
子	9B6F	5550	5348	子	孕 孚 字 孖	孩 孰 孖 孖	學 孖 孖
宀	9B6F	5550	5348				
	9B80	5560	5364	它 宦 宸 宛	寇 雀 寔 寐	寔 寔 寔 寔	寔 寔 寔 寔
	9B90	5570	5380	寶			
寸	9B90	5570	5380	尅 將 專	對		
小	9B90	5570	5380		尔 尅		
尢	9B90	5570	5380		尢	尢	
尸	9B90	5570	5380			尸 尸 尸	尸 尸 尸
	9B9E	5620	5400	屮 屮 屮	屮		
山	9B9E	5620	5400				
	9BAE	5630	5416	岬 岬 岬 岬	岬 岬 岬 岬	岬 岬 岬 岬	岬 岬 岬 岬
	シフト JIS	JIS	区点	0 1 2 3	4 5 6 7	8 9 A B	C D E F

Radicals



Examples of

Chinese characters

Japanese Kanji characters

	シフト JIS	JIS	区点	0 1 2 3	4 5 6 7	8 9 A B	C D E F
山	9BB3 9BCE	5460 5650	5432 5448	峯 崑崙 崑崙 嶺 嶺 嶺	崑 崑 崑 崑 嶺 嶺 嶺 嶺	崑 崑 崑 崑 嶺 嶺 嶺 嶺	崑 崑 崑 崑 嶺 嶺 嶺 嶺
《	9BCE	5650	5448				《
工	9BDE	5660	5464	巫			
己	9BDE	5660	5464	己 厄			
巾	9BDE 9BEE	5660 5670	5464 5480	巾 帛 幘 幘 帛 帛	巾 帛 帛 帛 幘 幘 帛 帛	巾 帛 帛 帛 幘 幘 帛 帛	巾 帛 帛 帛 幘 幘 帛 帛
干	9BEE	5670	5480		干 井		
幺	9BEE	5670	5480		幺 麼		
广	9BEE 9C3F	5670 5720	5480 5500	廣 廣 廡 廡 廡 廡	廣 廣 廡 廡 廡 廡 廡 廡	廣 廣 廡 廡 廡 廡 廡 廡	廣 廣 廡 廡 廡 廡 廡 廡
廴	9C3F	5720	5500				廴 廴
升	9C4F	5730	5516	升 井 井 井	井		
弋	9C4F	5730	5516		弋 弋		
弓	9C4F	5730	5516		弓	弓 弓 弓 弓	彈 彈 彈 彈
彡	9C5F	5740	5532	彡 彡 彡 彡			
彡	9C5F	5740	5532		彡 彡		
彡	9C5F 9C6F	5740 5750	5532 5548	彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡	彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡	彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡	彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡 彡
心	9C6F 9C80 9C90 9C9E 9CAE 9CBE 9CCE 9CDE 9CEE	5750 5760 5770 5820 5830 5840 5850 5860 5870	5548 5564 5580 5600 5616 5632 5648 5664 5680	忖 忖	忖 忖	忖 忖	忖 忖
戈	9CEE 9D3F	5870 5920	5680 5700	戈 戍 戍 戍 戍 戍 戍	戈 戍 戍 戍 戍 戍 戍 戍	戈 戍 戍 戍 戍 戍 戍 戍	戈 戍 戍 戍 戍 戍 戍 戍
戶	9D3F	5920	5700			戶	
手	9D3F 9D4F 9D5F 9D6F 9D80 9D90 9DAE 9DAE	5920 5930 5940 5950 5960 5970 5A20 5A30	5700 5716 5732 5748 5764 5780 5800 5816	扌 扌	扌 扌	扌 扌	扌 扌
支	9DAE 9DBE	5A30 5A40	5816 5832	攴 攴 攴 攴 攴 攴 攴 攴	攴 攴 攴 攴 攴 攴 攴 攴	攴 攴 攴 攴 攴 攴 攴 攴	攴 攴 攴 攴 攴 攴 攴 攴
	シフト JIS	JIS	区点	0 1 2 3	4 5 6 7	8 9 A B	C D E F

Japanese Kanji characters

●画数順に並んでいます

■ 1画 (The number of stroke : 1)

いち

丑 戌 丙 丙 夷 風

1

ほう・たてほう

↑ 卅

てん

、 叉 刃 斥 井 汎 兎 訊 豹 執 梵
詠 訴

詠

の・はらいほう

乘 怎 彖 乖 兔 乍 乎 屯 壬 父 丿
乘 利 剝

2

おつ・おつにょう

乞 飢 扎 吃 屹 吼 紕 輓 訖 繁 亂

J

はねほう

「事 舒 豫」

■ 2画 (The number of stroke : 2)

聖 販 而 然 此 瓦 瓦 式 式 云 于 惡 に

1

なべぶた・けいさんかんむり

裏毫毫置褒檄
俚畜掖蛟囊駁
効畝孰臙滴駮
宵狡烹淳浪錦
弃穹牽曉璃攢
享孩郭棕豪惶
芒奕迹蛩膏癰
亦垓旁喪頰攏
亥咬效裘雍增
亢京勛衰稟攸
一亮涼皎稟瀉

既 喪 喪 喪 如 喪 雜 壞 懷 玆 羸
 庶 孤 孤 壞 娘 接 羸 魅 懷 懷 頭
 納 齋 讓 釀 驥

人

にんべん・ひと・ひとやね・ひとがしら

仗但夾侮倫俄俛伶倭俾恹悠坪淪傘翕僉儻僻篳劍餘牆稍儼
仔坐罔附來荏俘盼倫倬泱偵劄條喉粒傲笮僣儀簞僕險濃驗僂
仆伽佇佯伴舍組洽悻情檜偲偷敘琴除僊英嫺痼瘡蓄歛儲麗
仆侔佗佼術泗俟岑傲倡挾偽惣敘貪猴會碎僞誣懲儕艸橋鞭齡
仄伉徇侃佰昃倪姪倝倝哈閃悴恁衮做掖鈴堡愈拍攷掣創備攜斂鉤銷齡
仍价佛佳佩倭侶哈閃悴恁衮做掖鈴堡愈拍攷掣創備攜斂鉤銷齡
从伐估依眺堡侶倬挫恁茶惕悴脩傳傑槍闕范儂館德偏貽鯖靈
什伎佚攸佬囿促娖倬倪峽莢修徠聆微禽寄倫綸倘銚嶮儋臉繪鯨
仇仟伶巫侏咎候側倦側倆蒼偕從玲傀僅僕蛭粹儉鈇墻幫胎簽驗
介仞佑岑侈凭俠隄頤侶們候假輪盒傍葆傳催滌僂賈噉黔猝鴉龔
个仞個佞估儘臥伯苔倚俯狹俱崙猝筏腋慍蔗僮價鋪劬鶻縱跼僂

兀

ひとあし・にんにょう

兒亮冠挽笄貌
吮挑冤眺曉銚譙
況胤倪兜莧銑鉞
兌羌婉逸曉詵饒
禿兔晃莧堯蛻翹
兎兒羌胱竟睨覓
克佻洸浣窳混輓
兕睨恍晃猊跳貌
允玩姚曉寇頑藥
兀阮剋愧冤薤輝
儿羌俊尅兔統鼓

ア

Radicals



いる・いりやね・いりにゅう・いりがしら

仄 陕 満 鰯
 仄 陕 満 鰯
 仄 陕 満 鰯
 仄 陕 満 鰯
 仄 陕 満 鰯
 仄 陕 満 鰯
 仄 陕 満 鰯
 仄 陕 満 鰯
 仄 陕 満 鰯
 仄 陕 満 鰯

八

はちがしら・はち

分 只 叭 兌 其 券 卷 拌 西 哄 拱
 根 兌 盼 昨 翁 船 松 作 益 倦 概
 脊 脊 脊 脊 脊 脊 脊 脊 脊 脊 脊
 脊 脊 脊 脊 脊 脊 脊 脊 脊 脊 脊

冂

けいがまえ・どうがまえ・えんがまえ・まきがまえ

冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂
 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂
 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂
 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂

冂

わかんむり

一 罕 冥 冤 冠 冢 壺 登 莖 輶 衆
 一 罕 冥 冤 冠 冢 壺 登 莖 輶 衆

勹

にすい

勹 决 冫 冲 冰 冫 冫 冫 冫 冫
 勹 决 冫 冲 冰 冫 冫 冫 冫 冫
 勹 决 冫 冲 冰 冫 冫 冫 冫 冫
 勹 决 冫 冲 冰 冫 冫 冫 冫 冫

几

きによう・つくえ・ほんのかまえ・かぜがまえ

几 尤 夙 夙 夙 夙 夙 夙 夙 夙 夙
 几 尤 夙 夙 夙 夙 夙 夙 夙 夙 夙

凵

かんがまえ・うけばこ・かんによう

凵 屯 兕 尢 尢 尢 尢 尢 尢 尢
 凵 屯 兕 尢 尢 尢 尢 尢 尢 尢

刀

かたな・りっとう・やいば

刀 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃
 刀 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃
 刀 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃
 刀 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃 刃

力

ちから・りきづくり

力 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑
 力 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑
 力 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑
 力 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑 勑

勹

つつみがまえ

勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹
 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹
 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹
 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹 勹

匕

さじ・さじのひ

匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕
 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕
 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕
 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕 匕

匚

はこがまえ・いしやがまえ